

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL X.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
Jan 14 w&t-wt

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell,
Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
Feb 6 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
Sept 28 w&t-wt

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
Feb 23 w&t-wt

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to them will receive prompt attention.

Address: Thomas B. Mon., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office short street, Lexington.

THOS. E. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional
business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications
addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
april 7 w&t-wt

LIGE ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above courts promptly
attended.
april 7 w&t-wt

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties.
Jan 4 w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
Dec 11 w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the
collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.
He will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgment
of deeds and other writing to be used or
recorded in the States; and, as Commissioner univer-
sally set of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.
Office "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
Nov 15 w&t-wt

A. CONERY,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. P. LOOMIS),
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-
Ware, and Fancy Goods.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at
short notice.

I am retiring from business. I would return my thanks
for the patronage I have received, and would re-
commend Mr. Conery to you as competent to conduct
the business as my successor, having been with me
for a number of years as Salesman and Watch-
maker.
W. P. LOOMIS.
sopt 1 w&t-wt

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
Sept 26 w&t-wt

NOTICE.
FOR SALT RIVER.

ALL persons indebted to SOLOMON WEILER,
(A Sonnenberg, Agent,) are requested to come
forward immediately and settle up, as he is desirous
of getting up his account as soon as possible.
The stock of COTTON will be sold at
Cost, until the first week in November next, at which
time the house will be closed, as the proprietor ex-
pects that to emigrate to the head waters of Salt
River. SOLOMON WEILER.

No. 1, Commonwealth building, St. Clair, st.
angus w&t-wt

H. WHITTINGHAM,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES his Commercial and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
Nov 27 w&t-wt

CAPITAL HOTEL,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known house for a term
of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every de-
partment, I am now ready to let it, and accept
a moderate rent, in *anterior* style, all who may favor it
with a call. The undivided and ceaseless attention of my-
self and assistants will be assiduously directed to the
comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the
house with their presence. If neat and clean beds,
gentle servants, will receive patronage, I am deter-
mined to deserve it.

The Bar will be supplied, at all times, with the
choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.
may 10 w&t-wt

JAMES R. WATSON.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1 50 per day.
aug 28 w&t-wt

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

jcs 1

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 4 Masonic Building,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!
BURR, HAIGHT & WHEELER
LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. H. KEENE & CO.,
WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.

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Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

sept 28 w&t-wt

BARGAINS
IN

Traveling and Walking Suits

C. T. MERRIMAN,

WILL offer on Monday his entire stock in
the above goods at greatly reduced prices.

50 Plain Eng Barge Suits at \$10 75

50 Flounced Eng Barge Suits at \$14 00

50 Quilted Skirts Eng Barge Suits

50 Chaffey Suits from \$16 to \$18 00.

25 Rich Valencia Suits from \$18 to

25 00.

25 Suits in Summer Silks from \$20
to \$25 00.

C. T. MERRIMAN,
National Hotel Building,
FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court-House.
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MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

IL Sent free postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating
SYPHILIS, Gonorrhœa, Scutules, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impo-
tency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive system
of both sexes, that arises from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
PROTECTION, and a series of
NEW and deplorable consequences upon the
mind and body, putting out the author's plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful ad-
viser to the married, and those contemplating marriage,
and to enter into the details of their physical condition.
Send your address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease,
and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by over indulgence, should read this book.
DR. ADAMS' EASY MEDICAL READING.
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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR, & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.
T E R M S .

One copy, per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 27, 1860.

A United South.

Strange as it may seem, the appeals of the Democracy for a united South, in opposition to the Black Republican candidate, are perverted by the allied press into disunion harangues and sectional addresses. We cite the fact that the North threatens to stand in solid body upon a platform of the most aggressive principles, and submit to the people of Kentucky that even though their voice may not avail when joined with that of all the other slave States to defeat the triumph of a numerical preponderance, yet it is little less important that the whole South should present an undivided front in protest against measures thus subversive of its equality as a section of the confederacy. In response, the Louisville Journal and other papers in that party interest, characterize such appeals as a part of a systematic effort to excite sectional animosity, and draw a geographical line in our political contests. And has it come to this, that when the myrmidons of Republican fanaticism are marshaled in unbroken column for assault upon the fundamental guarantees of constitutional liberty, and threaten to subjugate the slave States as provinces, we cannot urge united and concerted measures of defense without meeting such imputations from those at whose hands local allegiance demands equal devotion to the interests of our own State? The North may unite, and by the force of numerical majority override all laws, trample upon the equality of the States, spurn the authority of judicial decision, and enforce its sectional supremacy; but the South dare not present an undivided though feeble protest, lest a geographical line be drawn, and the election assume a sectional aspect. Such is the reasoning of the Journal.

There is a moral force in united, dignified, and solemn protest. With but an hundred and twenty electoral votes, insufficient to interpose between Republicanism and the Federal government, the South is yet not powerless. Let those hundred and twenty electoral votes stand recorded in solemn protest, and they will command assensions from the conservative masses of the North. Let them be divided, and their moral force is at once destroyed. Does the South accept the policy of Republican administration? If not, let her say so at the polls. Does Kentucky indorse Mr. Lincoln's platform? If not, let her reject it at the ballot-box. If the vote of Kentucky be cast for Bell, it means nothing; such a vote negatives no single doctrine of the Republican creed; it asserts no right; protests against no wrong; vindicates no principle: it would be a shot in the air; an idle expression, meaningless and vain. A vote for Breckinridge is a record of opposition to the aggressive purposes of Republicanism, a denial of its infamous tenets, a condemnation of its heresies, an emphatic rejoinder to its cardinal precepts. He who is a Black Republican should vote for Lincoln; he who neither approves nor disapproves Republicanism should vote for Bell; but he who condemns its principles stultifies himself if he fails to vote for Breckinridge.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright.

This gentleman in a letter to the editors of the Courier, which we copy elsewhere, brands the statement so industriously circulated by the Bell-Douglas press of this State, that he had voted the Republican ticket, in the late election in Indiana, as false, and its authors as liars and slanderers. Such brands have been so frequently inflicted of late upon the mendacious tribe of Opposition editors in Kentucky, that we apprehend the devil will find it difficult to distinguish his own cattle.

¶¶¶ We understand that one of the proprietors of the Enquirer has already declared for Breckinridge, and that possibly the influence of the paper itself may, ere long, be thrown in that direction.—*Lexington Statesman*.

Our Lexington contemporary is at fault in his surmises, and shows himself much too charitable. From our reading of the Cincinnati Enquirer we are inclined to believe that it is much more likely to declare for Lincoln, as its influence is already thrown in that direction. It indorses the election of Baker in Oregon, and calls him a "non-intervention-popular-sovereignty Republican"!

HOW THEY VOTED.—The Indianapolis Journal, Black Republican organ, which has been quoted to sustain the false charges that the Democrats of Indiana voted for Lane and Morton, says:

"Whether the Breckinridge men voted our State ticket or not, we don't know. We believe two or three of them in this city did, and we think it likely a very few in other counties did. But the great body of them either voted no State ticket at all, or voted the Douglas State ticket. In the south part of the State, the returns prove most conclusively that the Democratic vote went solid for the Douglas State ticket."

BLACK REPUBLICAN TRIUMPHS.—The Douglas and Breckinridge Democracy united upon a ticket in Pennsylvania. This Union was cordial until Douglas and Johnson went to Pennsylvania, stumped the State, and discountenanced the fusion. A straight-out Douglas ticket was formed and we see the result. The Bell men also agreed to vote the fusion ticket, but many of them, from all accounts, voted for the Black Republican candidates. In Pennsylvania, New York, and indeed every where, Mr. Douglas was opposed to fusion. The proof is ample that Mr. Douglas prefers the election of Lincoln if he cannot succeed

The Duty of the Southern Men to Vote.

It is considered most probable, says the Montgomery Mail, by those who keep themselves well-informed, that the North will vote solidly (excepting one or two small States,) for the Abolition candidate. There is, however, a bare possibility that the zeal, energy, and money of the New York merchants may give the Union ticket a small majority, in that State. This would render the election of Mr. Breckinridge almost certain; for the New York fusion ticket, if elected, will vote for whomsoever its vote will elect. The entire South and California (and, perhaps, Oregon,) voting for Breckinridge, will secure to him the thirty-five ballots of New York, if the conservatives triumph there. This, then, is a reason why every Breckinridge man in the South should go to the polls, at all hazards, on the 6th of November.

But there is another, better, and higher motive, which should impel every Southern man to vote at the Presidential election—and vote for Breckinridge and Lane. It is this: *all parties concede* that the platform of the Breckinridge party contains a fair statement of the rights of the slave States, under the Constitution, in respect to the institution of slavery. Then, as the North seems determined, in its relentless hatred, to negative those rights by *its entire vote*, what can be the further use of the compromising policy of our Bell friends? Every one now understands that the North distinctly refuses to compromise! Surely, then, the office and mission of a compromise party, like the Bell party of the South, are gone forever. It requires two parties to make compromises; in this case, it is patent to all, that the North refuses to be one of those parties, and cares no more for the concessions of the Bell men, than for the strict constitutional demands of the friends of Breckinridge.

It is not clear then, if our premises are correct, (and we think no one will be found to doubt that Lincoln will get four-fifths of the votes of the free States,) that the true Southern men of the Bell party should abandon a policy which they themselves practically admit will avail nothing? And if that policy is to be abandoned—and the North to whom you offer it, in a spirit of conciliation and brotherly-love, flout it back contemptuously in your faces—is it not true, as a corollary, that you should go to the election and deposit, you ballot, squarely for all your rights!

What are the advantages to be derived from voting, as we suggest? They are very great. The result will show to the world, that at the last, our section simply asked its clear rights under the written compact between it and the North; that to the very last, our people stood by and adhered to the Constitution. Before all fair-minded men, we shall be justified, and the North will be condemned. Our attitude will be, when we vote for Breckinridge, that of demanding what the Constitution gives us; if we vote for Bell, we shall be offering terms of amity, concessions of right, to a people who tell us to our teeth, we shall have no terms, and that as for our "concessions," they will take what they wish, without asking their leave.

Let us all go to the polls, then, on the 6th November, and vote for the Constitution and a constitutional Union. If the frantic North choose to make our efforts unavailing, and with their unholy hands destroy the articles of union our fathers agreed to, let them take the responsibility. We shall have done our duty.

Good News.

From all portions of the South, says the Nashville Union, we are daily receiving the most encouraging accounts of the success of our cause. All doubts are now vanishing as to the result in the Southern States. There are hundreds of Douglas and Bell men who are now rallying to our standard in this emergency, satisfied that the only hope of defeating Lincoln is by supporting Breckinridge and Lane. They are determined to sink party prejudices at this election, willing to suffer temporary defeat rather than jeopardize the perpetuity of the government by throwing the slightest obstacle in the way of those candidates who alone stand a chance to beat Black Republicanism. They can fight for local power hereafter. They will now strike for their country. The indications are clear and decided that the two or three doubtful Southern States, which Mr. Bell's friends hoped would cast their electoral votes for him, will stand in solid column with their sister Southern States. At the polls the South will be a unit. It is true that the Believeret speakers and papers claim much, but it is painfully evident to them that their claims of strength will be even more unfounded than they were in 1856. In the recent elections they have not elected a single, solitary member of Congress. Four years ago their party had a few representatives North of Mason & Dixon's line. Now they have but one from all the North, and he voted for the present Black Republican speaker of the House of Representatives. Not only will we carry the South, but we will carry California and Oregon; and the prospect of the success of the joint electoral tickets in New York and New Jersey are daily growing brighter. With them Lincoln is defeated, and Breckinridge and Lane will be elected by the electoral college. We say to our friends be of good cheer. The skies are brightening. Let each and every man of us do our duty, and we sincerely believe a glorious triumph will reward our labors, and the Constitution and the equality of the States be preserved from the despoiling touch of Black Republicanism.

THE BELL VOTE IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati Times foots up the entire Bell and Everett in fifty-four counties, at the late election, as 8,237. In these counties, it gives the Fillmore vote of 1856 as 22,476—a loss of 14,239, or nearly two-thirds of the whole American strength!

¶¶¶ J. D. POLLARD has a very superior stock of Saddles and Harness at his establishment on St. Clair street. He has some first rate workman in his employ and is prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice and on the best terms. Patronize home manufacturers, if you want a prosperous community.

GEORGIA.—At an election in Meriwether county, on the 17th inst., for State Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Geo. A. Hall, Esq., Joseph H. Gaston (Breckinridge Democrat) was elected over Mr. J. H. Dixon, (Bell,) by a majority of sixty-four votes.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN NEW JERSEY. In New Jersey the Congressional nominations are now complete. They stand as follows:

Dist. Republican. Democrat.

1—John T. Nixon, Joseph F. Loring.
2—Jno. L. Stratton, Augustus Green.
3—Alex. P. Berthoud, Wm. G. Steele.
4—Benjamin B. Edsall, Andrew R. Cobb.
5—Wm. Pennington, Nehemiah Ferry.

¶¶¶ Democrats give one day to your country in its time of danger. Go and vote, and see that your Democratic neighbor votes and a glorious victory will be yours.

A Card from Senator Bright.

JEFFERSON, Oct. 25, 1860.

Editors Louisville Courier: In requesting the use of your columns for the publication of this card, I depart from a rule that I have observed through the whole of my political life, and stoop to notice the calumnies of a pensioned press.

A friend has just handed me a newspaper called the Cinematic Enquirer (otherwise I presume it was the Cincinnati Enquirer) with one of the most scurrilous issues of Harper's Ferry. The friends of impartial liberty in Watertown are requested to meet in the public square on Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, to go in torch-light procession to Boston, and take part in the grand demonstration to be held in the square of Harper's Ferry to Capt. John Brown. Let every man be on hand early. The occasion will keep you wide awake."

now JESSE D. BRIGHT VOTED.

A gentleman of veracity, and whom we can avouch as such, stated to us yesterday, in the presence of others, that he saw Mr. Jesse D. Bright's ticket, while the Senator voted on the 9th inst., and that it was the Republican ticket with one or two votes added to it. The friends of impartial liberty, and against Hendricks, as did the Breckinridge men of Indiana generally.

In addition to this, I find, on my return to this place, (after an absence of two weeks,) letters from several friends (three of whom reside in Kentucky,) calling my attention to this calumny, and requesting me to notice it. I do so very reluctantly, because of my unwillingness to dignify such an absurd charge with even a denial; but I hope I shall do it satisfactorily to those who feel enough interest in the matter to read this statement.

"The gentleman of veracity, who told the editor of the Enquirer that "he saw my ticket," that he knows how I voted, and that I voted for Mr. Lane, or any other Republican candidate on the State ticket, is a liar and slanderer; and I apply the same language to certain editors of Douglas newspapers, who have reiterated this charged and vouched for its truth.

I have been pursued by Stephen A. Douglas and his minions to a point where I find that my friends expect me to take some notice, over my own signature, of these revilers and defamers of character, and especially, that I should notice the unmitigated falsehoods contained in that truth-telling newspaper, (the) "Cincinnati Enquirer;" and, in yielding to their wishes, and thus departing from a rule of action that has governed me through life, I want it distinctly understood that, personally, I am indifferent alike to the praise or censure of that class of editors who have been so actively engaged in vilifying and abusing me throughout the pending Presidential canvass, because of my open support of Breckinridge and Lane. I hope they have ascertained that I am not to be coaxed, driven, or slandered into the support of that traitor to party and to principle, Stephen A. Douglas.

Respectfully yours, J. D. BRIGHT.

Gov. Powell.

On Friday night of last week, Governor Powell made one of the best speeches at Hopkinsville in another WHOLESALE ACCESSTO LINCOLN. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of last evening publishes a strong protest from forty-eight Americans of the town of Aurora, in this State, against the attempted sale of the American party. They announce their determination to support Lincoln. Their protest begins as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the town of Aurora, and supporters of Millard Fillmore in 1856, believe that the names of Bell and Everett are kept before the people of this State for the purpose of deception and intrigue, in the hope of inveigling the American party into the ranks of the Democracy under false pretences and assumptions, with the plainly apparent, if not openly avowed design of aiding and strengthening the Democratic party, by consummating a permanent union which shall ensure to their sole benefit, without any desire or expectation of the election of the Union candidates, and believing that as Americans and old Whigs, we cannot consistently or conscientiously yield our support to a party whose principles we have for a lifetime opposed, and which we have ever regarded as pernicious and fatal to the peace and prosperity of our country, we here declare our utter repugnance and unwilling opposition to any union with Democracy upon an electoral or local ticket, and our determination to cast our votes for the Republican nominees for President and Vice President."

ATTENTION! DEMOCRATS!—Burlingame, the notorious Abolitionist and reviler of the South and her institutions, in a recent speech at Lowell, Massachusetts, said:

"He felt rejoiced every time he saw a Douglas banner, for he knew those who had enlisted under it had deserted the service of slavery. THEY HAVE COME HALF WAY, and had better join the gathering forces of the Republicans."

Burlingame, then, according to Burlingame, is the half-way house on the road to Black Republicanism. It may not be amiss to recollect that.

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Something New.

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TO MOTHERS! Reflect, read, and act. See

Advertisement in another column. Sold by W. A. AVERILL and J. M. MILLIS.

jan26 w&t-wt

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Something New.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Letter From Daniel S. DICKINSON—An Appeal for the Union Electoral Ticket.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 18, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR—I interpose the apology of absence and pressing engagements for not having sooner replied to your inquiries and suggestions of a late date touching the duty of Democrats in the present crisis; but as this is about the first moment our ambulatory condition has been permitted to lie still long enough to let a look at it for months, no time has been lost. I said at the Cooper Institute, in July, and at the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, in August, what course I thought should be sternly pursued by all national Democrats, and I have not abated nor changed one jot or tittle of the opinions there expressed. I concede the utility of "boards of trade" in commerce, but not in political organizations; and I believe the cause of true constitutional Democracy generally makes better progress by firm adherence to principle than in turning aside to consult the dictates of temporary expediency, or to court numerical success under any exigency what ever, real or imaginary. Besides, I have seen nothing in or about the proceedings of the nominating conventions—in the numerous and diversified negotiations for uniting upon a common ticket—in the tone or temper of the press in assaulting every true Democrat of prominence, or in the language or bearing of the speakers of the other section of the party, evincing the least desire on their part for combined, united, or harmonious action, or which has given evidence that such a ticket would be generally supported by them, with that fidelity and active zeal which alone promise success; but, on the contrary, such union has been openly and constantly denounced by Mr. Douglas, their standard-bearer, and so far as I have observed, the principle of repulsion has, on their part, been the governing and paramount idea, from greatest to least. But, under these circumstances, and after all efforts for a combined ticket had been exhausted by the accredited authorities of the respective State organizations, the "Union Meeting," at the city of New York, and its committee of fifteen, thought proper to act in the matter, and accordingly placed in the field the present electoral ticket, being then the fourth claiming the popular favor. Upon the justice and wisdom of this whole matter, in gross and in detail, I have deep and settled convictions; but they are not necessary to the present purpose, and are therefore omitted. The numbers, and might, and character of this great movement, however, held in the very stronghold of the Breckinridge and Lane organization, in a crisis of unusual moment and delicacy, gave a force to its recommendation for a "Union electoral ticket," which amidst the divisions and sub-divisions already existing, destroyed the last hope of success through other channels, and left the patriotic Democrat no alternative; and the National Democratic electors therefore did wisely in withdrawing, and the committee of which you are chairman also met the occasion most manfully, in giving place to those who had assumed the responsibility of the campaign and taken the lead into their own hands. I approve generally of the reasons you committee gave to the public for its course; but I think an additional chapter, recouping the particular circumstances under which the Union ticket was placed in the field, and the way it was made up, was due to the cause of political justice and the truth of history, that it would have been received with interest, and might have been added without material detriment.

The National Democracy now, though deprived of their chosen medium for supporting the eminent standard-bearers of their faith and hope, Breckinridge and Lane, can fail to see that the election of their favorites must, beyond all rational doubt, be seen to be the success of the Union ticket, and without that, must be hopelessly lost; and the other candidates must expect to be helped by it. For this reason, no friend of Breckinridge and Lane should fail, falter, or hesitate, though he may not approve the mode, but avail himself with alacrity of the last hope, and the only means left him of insuring the election of his chosen champions, and with their election, of securing the perpetuity of the Union, the recognized stability of the States, and the supremacy of the constitution. A temporary organization has taken the reins on the electoral ticket for the campaign, and with them the responsibility; and now, to give it full and fair play, let all true Democrats be faithful followers, that all just expectations may be realized.

It is gratifying to remember that in the State canvass the National Democracy have in the field a ticket of their own selection—one which represents their principles, enlists their liveliest sympathies, and is worthy of their noblest efforts; one around which they are proud to rally; one in which they will deserve success, and from the support of which no circumstances can divert them, nor a venal and stultified press, running as a tender to the locomotive "Republican," drive them, until the evening of the 6th of November shall close down, whether in victory or defeat, upon the great struggle of 1860; one representing an organization which is to stand in perpetuity the representative and touchstone of Democratic faith. Let, then, the watchword of every National Democrat continue to be—Breckinridge and Lane, Brady and Viele, Jaycox and Allen, the constitution and the Union, the equality of the States, "now and forever, one and inseparable." Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

To John A. GREEN, Jr., Esq., Chairman of National Democratic State Committee.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHRONICLE AND SENTINEL.—This paper is the Bell and Everett organ at Augusta, Ga., and has always been remarkable for its ability, its moderation, and devotion to the Union. It expresses the solemn conviction that "Lincoln's election is synonymous with immediate dissolution."

There are many at the South who, for twenty-five years, have honestly believed that the North and the South were in fact a totally distinct, hostile, and alien people, in feelings, sentiments, and interests, as well as in their social and labor systems, and they have conscientiously labored, whenever the least opportunity occurred, to separate these States. And now we are approaching the end, no man can doubt it. There must be a radical change, a fundamental reaction, in the public sentiment of the sections, or else we can long live together one people.

For years past, the spirit of disunion, of sectional hatred, of complete alienation, has grown with frightful rapidity. It is useless to disguise the fact, for a fact it is. We have thought about disunion, we have talked about it, dreamed about it. We have steadily held it up before our own eyes, have turned it up, and gazed upon it without winking. We have calculated the value of the Union. Thousands have concluded it is worth preserving; other thousands think it is not, while other thousands still have despaired of preserving it. It can not be preserved by force, and ought not, if it could. It should not rage, if alienation must go on, if sectional hatred must grow by what it feeds on, then all men must see that we, to all intents and purposes, are people apart, the bond of Union can not be preserved. Under this there is a mighty revolution in public sentiment, the Union of confederate States can not be long maintained. Is it desirable that it shall be maintained? We say, yes; it is desirable, if the old feeling can be again revived and maintained, if fraternity can be restored and perpetuated, if hostility can be dethroned in the hearts of men, and brotherly feeling placed in its stead—not otherwise.

COLDN'T STAND THE NORFOLK SPEECH.—We are much gratified to learn, through the Columbus Times, that Col. A. H. Chappell and Dr. Billing, of that city, who were Douglas men, have, since the delivery of his Norfolk speech, resolved to support the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. Col. Chappell, as many of our readers know, was formerly an able representative of this State in Congress. He was a Douglas and Johnson delegate for the State at large to the Baltimore Convention, and is a member of the Executive Committee of that party.

Dr. Billing is a popular and influential citizen of Columbus. Thus the Douglas faction is growing small by degrees and beautifully less every day. It certainly must dissolve altogether after a little while. The sooner the better.

Augusta (Ga.) Dem.

The Richmond Enquirer on the Election.

The recent elections in the North indicate the now unquestionable development of three facts, to which we have hitherto frequently called the attention of our readers:

1st. That the Bell and Everett organization at the North is scarcely more than a corporal's guard.

2d. That portion of the Douglas party which is under the especial management and control of Mr. Douglas and his favorite captains is really lending intentional and efficient aid to the Black Republican cause.

3d. Consequently, the entire brunt of the battle at the North is divided between the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane and those of Mr. Douglas' supporters who are kept in ignorance, or are too patriotic to be made subservient to the real purposes of their leader.

There can be no doubt about the fact that the Bell and Everett party command a larger proportional strength of the city of Philadelphia, than in any other town or county throughout the Northern States. Yet in all the late local elections of Philadelphia, the returns show that out of an entire vote of more than \$0,000, the highest vote obtained by any Believer candidate is only 5,554. Further comment, then, on this topic, is altogether unnecessary.

Let us look at another feature. The general result in the State of Pennsylvania shows that the Black Republicans have exceeded their party strength, as heretofore exhibited in the late previous election, by from twenty-five to thirty thousand votes; and in spite of the moderate assurances received from the Bell and Everett forces, the Democratic party has fallen short of its previous strength by nearly the same number of votes.

How is this to be explained? There is but one possible explanation, and that is infestingly avowed, through the editorial column of the Press, by John W. Forney, Mr. Douglas' distinguished and most confidential leader in Pennsylvania. It is, that Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, refused to "speak out" in favor of Squatter Sovereignty, and against the Breckinridge ticket. In other words, that he would not denounce the present Presidential candidate of his own most faithful and trustworthy supporters. Hence, Mr. Forney infers, a large number of the Douglas men cast their votes for Andrew G. Curtin, the Black Republican candidate.

So far as the active efforts of Messrs. Douglas and Forney can avail, there can be no doubt that this was the argument, which, of itself, prevailed to cast a large number of professedly Democratic votes for Mr. Curtin. But they did not trust to mere persuasion; they used a more effective machinery to consummate the work. They placed a number of Douglassite candidates for Congress in the field, and in each instance gained Black Republican votes for such candidates by swapping off Douglas votes to the Black Republican candidate for Governor. Thus we see how it is that in *small counties* the apparent Democratic loss is shown, in some instances, to exceed 3,000 votes.

Moreover, the same machinations involve the acknowledgement of the impossibility of Douglas' election; for Mr. Forney admits that the result of the Pennsylvania elections, demonstrating, as they do, the utter weakness of Bell and Everett, and the palpable alliance of Douglas and Lincoln, will be sufficient of itself to make "a very large majority of the Southern people decide in favor of Breckinridge," and secure for him "their triumphal electoral vote."

Here Mr. Forney is entirely accurate in his conclusion. So, also, when he assures his readers that every Northern State carried against Lincoln, will only "promote the election of John C. Breckinridge to the Presidency of the United States."

These admissions of the most astute of all Mr. Douglas' partisan leaders are extremely valuable in one respect. They disentangle the Presidential question of all the doubtful complications which have hitherto entangled them. They show clearly that neither Bell nor Douglas is really a candidate for the Presidency. The Democrats beyond a doubt what we have been endeavoring to prove during the past four months: that the issue must be tried between Breckinridge and Lincoln—that these are really the only Presidential candidates in the field.

Letter from Evan D. Southgate.
Newport, Ky., Oct. 29d, 1860.

Editor Cen. Courier: I find, in the Louisville Journal and others papers prominent in advocacy of Bell and Everett in Kentucky, that my political course has been assailed, as being inconsistent and vacillating. I desire to put myself upon the record in a manner that cannot be misunderstood:

In the opening of this campaign, in view of my believing Mr. Douglas to be the regular nominee of the Democratic party, at least of a great majority thereof, I felt it my duty, as a member of that party, to support him, though I never believed in, nor advocated the political doctrine known as Squatter Sovereignty, yet convinced that Mr. Douglas was the most available candidate to unite the Democracy of the North and the South; and being more nearly the unanimous nominee of the party than any other man in the party, as a honest honest fealty to the only strictly national party, I felt in duty and conscience bound to support him whom I considered the most likely person to consolidate the vote of the great mass of the Democrats of the Republic, and therefore lent my support, whatever its value may be, to Stephen A. Douglas. Recent elections, and all the signs of the times, clearly indicate a perfect union and great activity in the sectional Northern party, and the influence of Mr. Douglas has proved far less than the anticipations of the Democracy led them to believe and hope.

Mr. Evans on the Threat of Secession.
In his speech at Auburn, Mr. Wm. M. Evans dwelt for a moment upon the southern threats of secession. He said:

"The present trouble with our friends in the slave States is that when they come to complaining of difficulties and of apprehension (and probably they feel them in some sort,) they do not seem to know what to propose, if anything, for us to do. They say if Lincoln is elected, though everything is done, the constitution says shall be done—though he has the most votes (and it is the duty of everybody to throw votes so as to elect somebody, if possible,) yet, after all this, if Lincoln is elected, they will see the from the Union? Why? Is it not constitutional? Yes, it is constitutional, but it threatens all kinds of mischief. Well, we ask, what have you to say about it? Who, under Heaven, shall we vote for? Down South you do not seem to be agreed upon this subject. You are voting for Bell, you are voting for Breckinridge, you are voting for Douglas. Do you expect to elect either of them? No. We want to beat Lincoln." [Laughter.] Well, we might help him to beat Lincoln, but whom shall we elect? Gentlemen, do you suppose that the public mind of the country is in a state to tolerate a discussion of this question, when there are votes enough to elect Lincoln, and not votes enough to elect anybody else? They will say, "We must have a President, and we must have Lincoln, and the secession of the South, as we have it, will be irretrievably lost." This is his last highest bid for immortality—to transmit his name to posterity as the volunteer hangman of his fellow-countrymen of sister States for their resistance, as they may think of arbitrary despotic power. George the Third and his minions, tried the experiment of coercing a people, and we know the result; and we now are to behold—if the advice and counsel of Mr. Douglas are taken—the futile attempt to prevent the secession of the Southern States with the halter and the bayonet. To what deeper—lower depth of infamy and savage brutality, can we descend? The ancients had an adage, that "Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," is not that the painful situation of our noble Senator? or is it the madness of desperation as he beholds the last glimmering spark of his aspiration for the Presidency expire?

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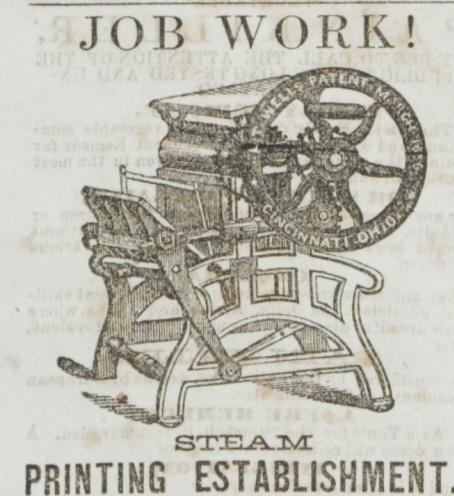
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"The present trouble with our friends in the slave States is that when they come to complaining of difficulties and of apprehension (and probably they feel them in some sort,) they do not seem to know what to propose, if anything, for us to do. They say if Lincoln is elected, though everything is done, the constitution says shall be done—though he has the most votes (and it is the duty of everybody to throw votes so as to elect somebody, if possible,) yet, after all this, if Lincoln is elected, they will see the from the Union? Why? Is it not constitutional? Yes, it is constitutional, but it threatens all kinds of mischief. Well, we ask, what have you to say about it? Who, under Heaven, shall we vote for? Down South you do not seem to be agreed upon this subject. You are voting for Bell, you are voting for Breckinridge, you are voting for Douglas. Do you expect to elect either of them? No. We want to beat Lincoln." [Laughter.] Well, we might help him to beat Lincoln, but whom shall we elect? Gentlemen, do you suppose that the public mind of the country is in a state to tolerate a discussion of this question, when there are votes enough to elect Lincoln, and not votes enough to elect anybody else? They will say, "We must have a President, and we must have Lincoln, and the secession of the South, as we have it, will be irretrievably lost." This is his last highest bid for immortality—to transmit his name to posterity as the volunteer hangman of his fellow-countrymen of sister States for their resistance, as they may think of arbitrary despotic power. George the Third and his minions, tried the experiment of coercing a people, and we know the result; and we now are to behold—if the advice and counsel of Mr. Douglas are taken—the futile attempt to prevent the secession of the Southern States with the halter and the bayonet. To what deeper—lower depth of infamy and savage brutality, can we descend? The ancients had an adage, that "Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," is not that the painful situation of our noble Senator? or is it the madness of desperation as he beholds the last glimmering spark of his aspiration for the Presidency expire?

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and 6:30 P. M.—the latter train too late for our after

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SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent,

may 26 w&t-w3m

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Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware

Store.

G. W. OWEN agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.—Count, as,

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled "An act to Incorporate Express Companies," numbered 751, declaring said Company to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles intrusted to their care.

The business of said company is conducted by nine managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

W. M. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.

EDWARD S. SANDFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALVATORE M. ROMEO, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.

CLAP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHN H. LINDSTROM, New York, N. Y.

JOHN H. LINDSTROM, New York, N. Y.

RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as *cœs uis quæ* trust are the stockholders of said company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement; owing to the frequency of such changes.

The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky, is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said country, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. Witness wherefore, we have hereunto subscribed hereto this 11th day of April, A. D. 1860.

W. M. DINSMORE, L. S. J. Rufus B. Kinsley, [L. S.]

L. S. SANDFORD, J. H. Lindstrom, M. Thompson,

J. M. Romeo, J. C. Spooner, " John Bingham,

J. Livingston,

"STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

State of Pennsylvania:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, 1860, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

CH. MCCLURE HAYS,

Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania;

I, Alexander H. Rennick, Clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy taken from the record of the Franklin County Court, and that G. W. OWEN is the agent of said company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name as clerk, this 16th day of April, 1860.

A. H. RENNICK, C. F. C. C.

Ma3. 1858ft

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